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10/529,869	10/04/2005	Toshiyasu Higuma	018760-022	2255
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EXAMINER				
RICEK, JASON D				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2442				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ADIPFDD@bipc.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/529,869

**Applicant(s)**

HIGUMA ET AL.

**Examiner**

JASON RECEK

**Art Unit**

2442

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CDC)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This is in response to the RCE filed on November 20<sup>th</sup> 2008.

#### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/20/08 has been entered.

#### ***Status of Claims***

Claims 1-16 are pending.

Claims 1-16 are currently rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the 112 rejection of claim 16 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 112 rejection of claim 16 has been withdrawn.

3. Applicant's arguments concerning claim 1 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Van der Meulen does not disclose a "power supply managing means" as recited by claim 1 since Van der Meulen uses the term "monitor". This argument appears persuasive, however when the full disclosure of Van der Meulen is considered, it is not. Van der Meulen does teach a power "monitor" however the reference also discloses that the system is able to take a variety of actions based on the readings of the power monitor including terminating power to the appliance (col. 2 ln. 30-35). The act of terminating power indicates active control over something which as applicant states (pg. 15) connotes "manage". Thus Van der Meulen discloses "power supply managing means" as recited by claim 1.

Applicant's argument that claims 13-16 are not disclosed by Howard has been fully considered but is not persuasive. Howard clearly discloses controlling the device as stated by applicant (pg. 17). The argument that a translator module is different from a storage having driver software is not persuasive. Howard explicitly discloses that the translator module consists of computer program instructions (i.e. driver software) and thus teaches the amended limitation recited by claims 13-16.

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection of claim 12 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Fritsche et al. US 6,567,007 B1.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-11 and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Howard et al. US 6,728,804 B1 in view of Van der Meulen US 6,906,617 B1.

Regarding claim 1, Howard discloses "A communication adapter (col. 3 ln. 40-42, Fig. 1), "communication control means" as a communication module (col. 3 ln. 53-60), "communication managing means that copies and saves the apparatus object" as an adapter with memory (col. 3 ln. 45-47, Fig. 1 item 24), "makes it possible to use the connection object apparatus from the network" (col. 2 ln. 39-44), and "apparatus interface means" as a communication port that enables communication with the devices (col. 3 ln. 54-56).

Howard does not explicitly disclose "power supply managing means" however this is taught by Van der Meulen as a power supply managing means that manages a state of power (col. 3 ln. 32-49, Fig. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Howard by providing power management as taught by Van der Meulen for the purpose of automation. Van der

Meulen teaches that monitoring power provides a user with greater control over the appliances that are connected (col. 2 ln. 1-17).

Regarding claim 2, Howard does not explicitly disclose "manages a charged capacity inside an adapter" or "the communication control means limits communication according to a management state of the power supply managing means" however these are taught by Van der Meulen as a power supply managing means (col. 3 ln. 32-49, Fig. 2) and communicating only during certain periods (col. 3 ln. 60-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Howard by providing power management as taught by Van der Meulen for the purpose of automation. Van der Meulen teaches that monitoring power provides a user with greater control over the appliances that are connected (col. 2 ln. 1-17).

Regarding claim 3, Howard does not explicitly disclose "the apparatus communication managing means limits accesses to the apparatus object according to a management state of the power supply" however this is taught by Van der Meulen as a system which only communicates during certain power states (col. 5 ln. 12-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Howard by providing power management as taught by Van der Meulen for the purpose of automation. Van der Meulen teaches that monitoring power

provides a user with greater control over the appliances that are connected (col. 2 ln. 1-17).

Regarding claim 4, Howard discloses "an apparatus interface access unit that is usable according to a procedure common to the connection object apparatuses" as a communication port that enables communication with the devices, since the port is capable of communicating, it is inherent that it is usable with the apparatuses (col. 3 ln. 54-56, col. 4 ln. 64-67), "apparatus control access unit" that is likewise usable (col. 4 ln. 67 – col. 5 ln. 3) and "permitting/prohibiting means that permits or prohibits an access to the apparatus" as an adapter that provides means to control the device (col. 6 ln. 64 - col. 7 ln. 5), one skilled in the art would understand controlling to include permitting/prohibiting access.

Regarding claim 5, it recites some of the same language as claim 4 and that language is rejected for the same reasons. Howard also discloses "object managing means" as the apparatus understands object-oriented program code (col. 5 ln. 50-58), "state acquisition procedure setting means" as variables that may be set according to the state of a device such as light on (col. 5 ln. 59-67), "installation information managing means" as providing new program code when a new device is identified (col. 6 ln. 30-42), "network attribute managing means" as an adapter that is capable of communication on a network must have the necessary means to manage that

communication (col. 3 ln. 58-62), and "network band managing means" as a communication module that handles network communication (col. 5 ln. 1-3).

Regarding claim 6, Howard discloses "generates an imaginary apparatus object on the basis of a setting command" as the adapter can create an object to represent a device (col. 6 ln. 1-14), it is not necessary that the device be connected before the object is created.

Regarding claim 7, it recites some of the language from claims 4 and 6, that language is rejected for the same reasons. Howard also discloses "the apparatus communication managing means ... performs operation and setting for this imaginary apparatus and acquisition of a state" as the adapter controls the object and thus is able to perform state acquisition and setting of variables (col. 5 ln. 59-62), and "performs setting for running and stop of the apparatus object and acquisition of a state" as controlling the object (col. 6 ln. 5-14).

Regarding claim 8, it recites some of the language from claim 4, that language is rejected for the same reasons. Howard also discloses "a database that holds installation information" as memory (col. 3 ln. 42) that holds database information (col. 5 ln. 40-41), "writing/reading means" are also disclosed (col. 7 ln. 37-39).



Regarding claim 9, it recites some of the language from claim 4, that language is rejected for the same reasons. Howard also discloses "abnormality notifying means" as a monitor function that provides monitoring information to the network (col. 7 ln. 2-4, 42-45).

Regarding claim 10, Howard does not explicitly disclose "provides the connection object apparatuses with the abnormality information when data transmission through the network is impossible" however it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that if one line of communication is not in use (i.e., the network), another line of communication should be tried.

Regarding claim 11, it is a combination of claims 2 and 4, therefore it is rejected for similar reasons.

Regarding claim 13, it recites some of the language from claim 12, that language is rejected for the same reasons.

Howard also discloses "the storage has plural pieces of driver software that directly controls hardware of the input/output interface" as a translator module that contains computer program instructions for communicating and controlling the device (col. 5 ln. 15-35).

Howard does not explicitly disclose "supplies a clock signal from the communication adapter" however this is taught by Van der Meulen as a power connection which supplies a synchronous signal (col. 3 ln. 40-46, Fig. 2).

It is also noted that Howard teaches that a device may be a personal computer system (col. 4 ln. 26-30) and depending on the type of network used (col. 4 ln. 5-10) a clock signal may be present between devices. A communication network that contains clock signals is well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use such a network with the system of Howard to produce predictable results.

Regarding claim 14, it recites some of the language from claims 12 and 13, that language is rejected for the same reasons. Howard also discloses "selects driver software held by the storage on the basis of a communication frame that is sent from an electrical apparatus" as identifying a device based on communication received from it (col. 6 ln. 30-40).

Regarding claim 15, it recites some of the language from claims 12 and 13, that language is rejected for the same reasons. Howard also discloses "storage holds attribute information" (col. 6 ln. 11-12) and "which can be monitored, controlled and set" (col. 6 ln. 66-67). These limitations are also disclosed by the summary of Howard as an adapter that contains updateable memory, such memory holds an object or identification of a device (col. 1 ln. 60 – col. 2 ln. 25). Howard does not explicitly

disclose that the object or identification of the device comprises model names, and power consumption however it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include these. The process of identifying something includes attaching a name and other defining characteristics.

Regarding claim 16, , it recites some of the language from claim 15, that language is rejected for the same reasons. Howard also discloses "the communication adapter selects one piece of the attribute information on the basis of a communication frame sent from an electrical apparatus" as the adapter updates attribute information with information sent over the network (col. 7 ln. 33-36).

3. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Howard and Fritsche et al. US 6,567,007 B1.

Regarding claim 12, Howard discloses "A communication adapter" (col. 3 ln. 41-42), "input/output interface" and "network interface" (col. 3 ln. 53-54, Fig. 1), "a CPU" and "storage" (col. 3 ln. 46-47, Fig. 1), "pieces of driver software for controlling hardware" as program code (col. 5 ln. 15-18), and "selects driver software corresponding to the input/output system" as identifying the device and selecting the appropriate software (col. 6 ln. 38-42).

Howard does not explicitly disclose "distinguishes an input/output system for the home appliance on the basis of voltage information supplied from the home appliance"

however this is taught by Fritsche as identifying a device based on voltage information (col. 6 ln. 17-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Howard with the teachings of Fritsche for the purpose of identifying a device. Howard suggests there are multiple ways to identify a device (col. 6 ln. 29-48), incorporating the teachings of Fritsche simply adds an additional method for identification.

### ***Conclusion***

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Hanaki US 6,437,685 B2 discloses managing power to an appliance.

Rothman et al. US 2006/0142900 A1 discloses a home automation system that provides power management.

Horst et al. US 2003/0233201 A1 discloses a controller for managing home appliance energy use.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JASON RECEK whose telephone number is (571)270-1975. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Andrew Caldwell/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 2442

/Jason Recek/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2442

(571) 270-1975